### Does the President Mean to Break up the Republican Party ?

Gen. GRANT seems determined to force the Dominican job through Congress. It is difficult to account for his infatuation upon this ! subject. The scheme was rejected last yes by an overwhelming majority in the Senate and only an obstinate and foolish man would now attempt to bring it up again.

. It seems plain that if this project is in two. If it is forced through Congress by the seduction of official patronage and partisan bullying and intimidation, the result will be to alienate forever from the Republican organization that large number of intelligent independent, and con iniquitous and unwise. If it fails to be forced through, it will only be at the end of an embittered struggle between the supporters of the President and the opponents

struggle will be must be known from the results which followed the contest in the Senate last winter. It then placed the President in violent antagonism to some of the leading members of the Senate, and it did more to destroy the unity and to imperil the future of the Republican party than any other cause that has appeared since it was first organized.

If President GRANT is not given over to the pursuit of his own destruction and that of his party, he will withdraw this projec before it is too late, and take measures to prevent its being brought again into either House of Congress.

## Thieves and Detectives.

The method upon which the municipal detective service is conducted in the principal cities of this country requires a thorough overhauling and an immediate reform : for at present it is utterly demoralizing in its tendency, and in many instances affords protection and encouragement to the most hardened thieves and transgressors. From the arst introduction of the infamous "stool pigeon" system the service has been going on from bad to worse, until now its practical operation has become simply intolerable. We do not say that there are not honest and well-meaning men engaged in the vocation of detectives, although it is a wonder that any such are to be found under the system now generally in vogue.

Those who form their idea of the American police detective from the Hawkshaws of the stage, or the accomplished protean actors described in novels, know little of the actual facts. The American detective of today is a fashionably dressed gentleman with a propensity for diamonds, who is known to all the thieves and on the best of terms with the whole race of them. Philadelphia has the unenviable reputation of supporting detectives who are on more intimate relations with the criminal classes than those of any other city; but neither Boston nor New York Is much behind in this respect, and it is not an unusual thing in either of the three named cities to see detectives drinking and associating on terms of intimacy with the most notorious criminals. The result of such a course must be evident to all. The detectives will almost inevitably become more or less contaminated through their social intercourse with criminals, while the latter, finding themselves treated with famillarity and consideration by the official representatives of the law, grow bold and reckless in their operations. Thus they are encouraged to think that thieving is a pretty respectable occupation after all, and come to look upon robbery as a legitimate speculation in which they take certain chances, fully expecting to lose their liberty in case of failure, unless their friends of the detective force are able to help them out of their Rifficulty in return for money, valuable information, or other satisfactory considera-

This intimate association of detectives and criminals leads, and is expected to lead, to mutual confidences; and the former, anxious to handle liberal rewards and achieve a reputation for smartness in their profession, fre quently enter into agreements with the latter through which adroit and skilful scoundrels are guaranteed immunity in their nefarious pursuits, in consideration of information given in relation to the misdeeds of other and perhaps less dangerous rogues. Worse than this, it is not an unusual occurrence for innocent parties to be seduced into the commission of crime for the express purpose of being betrayed into the hands of the police : while the experienced criminals who lay the plans and tempt the victims escape scot free, with full liberty to plunder the public with out fear of molestation. It is known to all familiar with police matters that it is not an unusual occurrence for thieves to divide their spoils regularly with detective officers In consideration of being allowed to pursue their occupation unmolested; while as a rule it is the detective who acts as go-between in the work of compounding felony in cases of bond robberies and other depredations where thieves come into possession of property which they cannot safely convert into money. It will at once be seen that with such a state of things the honest detective who seeks only to do his duty stands no chance beside the corrupt officer who, while stuffing his purse with the spoils of crime, by his double dealing and cunning contrives to be brought continually before the public as a zealous and efficient officer in consequence of the frequent arrests that he makes.

Thorough reform is imperatively demanded, and the sooner it is done the better for all concerned. No detective, known as such, sten; or a mandarin might insist upon being

should be allowed to associate with criminals on terms of equality; and the fact of a detective being guilty of such association should be considered a sufficient proof of a corrupt complicity, and should entail his immediate dismissal. The employment of known criminals to entrap others of their own class should be entirely prohibited. When the exigencies of a case require that the confidence of suspected or known criminals should be gained, outside parties should be employed to do the work under the supervision of experienced detectives, unless the circumstances are such that a regular detective can accomplish the matter himself without exposing his identity. And under no circumstances whatever should a detective or other police official be allowed to have any part or lot in the recovery of property by compounding

The detective service, properly conducted, would command the respect of all and be of inestimable benefit to the community. With a continued toleration of the abuses which have become engrafted upon it, the thieves alone will have any great interest in its percotuntion.

A Reform fort Should be Made at Once. Under the working of our neutrality laws, the Spanish Minister, or the Spanish Consul, pushed it must break the Republican party or the hired Spanish agent, SIDNEY WEB-STER, Secretary FISH's son-in-law, may inflict the most fatal injury upon any of our merchants without being held responsible for the act. All that is necessary is to em ploy one of the numerous perjured spies in the service of Spain to make an affidavit scientious men who regard the scheme as that a ship belonging to such a merchant is eing fitted out for the purpose of violating he neutrality laws. The ship is at once seized; her intended voyage is defeated; the trial is indefinitely put off; with her cargo of the produce. What the effect of such a already on board, the ship is kept at the of for months; and by the time the

question is at last brought before the Court nd it is proved that the whole charge was false and unfounded, the owner of the vesse may be ruined. For this ruin he can procure no indemnity; he cannot even ascertain who is the villain who made the false oath hat struck him to the ground. The Spanish Minister, or the Spanish Consul, or Mr SIDNEY WEBSTER may thus destroy a private enemy-or, at least, they might do so if they were not all of them men of the most exquisitely delicate conscience-and no damage could be recovered from either of them, nor any punishment inflicted.

Congress ought at once to change this state of things. If it cannot abolish the neutrality laws altogether-and considering for what wrongs and crimes they afford the means. they certainly ought to be abolished—it can at east enact that the party accused shall have access to the documents in the case, shall see all the affidavits; shall know who it is that has brought the charge against him; shall be allowed to confront the witness who alleges that he is engaged in a violation of the law; and shall have an immediate, instant

The outrages, the tyranny, the violation of every private right, which the paid agents of Spanish despotism and slave-trading have been allowed to carry on in this country for the last eighteen months, ought at once to be stopped; or, if they must be continued, it should be in broad daylight. Our laws should cease to extend a veil of secrecy over such nefarious proceedings.

# Why Not ?

Who are the capitalists who will build between this city and Chicago a freight railroad f two feet six or two feet ten inches gauge Such a road, run at fifteen or twenty miles an hour, would probably be able to carry freight at rates as cheap as it can be carried by water, or even cheaper.

The narrow gauge will be the next revolution in transportation. Its advantages are proved by scientific demonstration and by experience in Europe. It seems to be no longer a matter of doubt; and the line where such transportation is most necessary is between Chicago and New York.

Not the least of the benefits consequent upon the construction of the railway to the Pacific is the impetus it has given to the cultivation of what has been heretofore esteemed only a barren desert. Experiments made at a number of localities show that the whole of the Western plains can by artificial irrigation be rendered fruitful; and latterly even this assistance has been shown not to be absolutely indispensable. Mr. R. S. Elliott, the industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has just made a report of his success in planting wheat, rye, barley, timothy, and lucern at various points on that railway, from which he infers that hese grains can be profitably cultivated along the whole line. He has also planted the seeds of burr oak, pecan, chestnut, peach, and ailanthus trees, which, if not destroyed by burrowing animals, will, he thinks, germinate in due time. This tree-planting is an exceedingly important work; for if any considerable extent of forests can be once established, there is no doubt that the rainfall of the whole region will be vastly increased, and its fertility assured.

The appointment of the Rev. Mr. CRAMER, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT, as Missionary to the Danes, has been rapidly followed by that of Mr. B. F. PEIXOTTE as Missionary to the Roumanians. In the letter of credentials given to the latter reverend gentleman, our pious President declares that "he has undertaken the duties of his office more as a missionary work for the benefit of the people he represents than from any

benefits to accrue to himself." It is not generally supposed that diplomatic and consular officers of the United States represent any other people than the American people; but t seems that Mr. PEIXOTTE represents a people of his own, and by the President's own declaration he is sent to Roumania not as a re-presentative of the United States, but of the chosen people of the house of Israel. Gen. GRANT lays stress upon the fact that there is no salary attached to the office; but it is well known that official positions, especially n the east of Europe, confer great advantages and privileges, which are often so much more profitable than a stated salary that it is nothing at all unusual in the dependencies of Mohammer dan countries for persons to offer a large bonus for consular commissions. But granting for argument's sake that Mr. PEIXOTTS deserves credit for his magnanimity in accepting an unsalaried con sulate, what sort of a precedent is established by the President making a religious issue in the se lection of a national representative of the United States Government in a foreign country?

Upon the same theory a Brahmin might claim to be sent as our Consul-General to Calcutta, because occasionally his fellow-religionists are subjected to persecution by the authorities of Hindo-

made American representative in China for th

If the Hebrews are really persecuted in Roums nia, it may be perfectly proper for Christian naions to exert themselves in favor of the amelioration of their condition; but it would be a most eccentric proceeding to accredit the person selected for the purpose as the representative of a sect instead of a nation. The Jews, as such, have as little right to be represented by the United States Government in foreign countries as the Roman Catholics or the other Christian denominations in their separate capacity. They are represented together with all other citizens of the United States in their civil, and certainly not in their religious character; and all that can be said of these foolish doings of Gen. GRANT is, that they reveal once more his utter ignorance of civil affairs and of international propriety.

A steam engine for common roads, invented by R. W. Thompson of Edinburgh, Scotland, has received a good deal of notice from the press on both sides of the Atlantic. Soft rubber tires are used on it, and with excellent effect, as they obviate all necessity for the use of springs between the axles and the parts which they support, and give great tractile power. Among the performances of this engine, it drew a large wagon, weighing with its load of flour ten tons, up a steep lane full of holes and ruts, and rising with a gradient of one in twenty. It ran with ease and security over fields where there were no roads, even where the surface was quite rough. In a Western city a steam wagon has been invented which can be driven rapidly over Nicolson pavements or on the prairies when they are dry and hard. But in this country it is requisite that such a wagon should be able to propel itself over mud and sand in order to be of much practical utility, and the natural law which causes mud to yield to weight has yet to be overcome or evaded. It is not impossible, however that Yankee ingenuity may yet accomplish the difficult task.

The Friend of India states, in reference to the trial of certain Wahabee prisoners, that this dangerous Mussulman sect is everywhere the enemy, more or less openly, of British rule. The evidence proves that a conspiracy exists to establish a Mohammedan dynasty in India in slace of Queen Victoria's rule, and that British abjects have been induced to join the band of natics who are encamped across the Indus with the avowed purpose of invading India when they ee an opportunity-a wild thought, but one that night lead to bloodshed.

Will the Senate confirm Admiral PORTER This is a difficult question to answer. The Senate s about as submissive to the President on all but the most momentous questions as the Democracy the Fourth District are to the dictations of B. Sweeny. But one thing is certain in this business—the confirmation of PORTER as Admiral, after he has proved himself to be a hypocrite, a liar, and a sneak, cannot raise him out of the slough of public contempt in which he is sunk; but it will strongly tend to drag the Senate down into the same.

We desire to call the attention of the ven able editor-in-chief of the Elegant Evening Post the dishonesty of one of his subordinates. Sevral times lately matter prepared especially for THE SUN, at a great deal of trouble and expense, has been appropriated by the Post without ac knowledgment. Last evening, for example, our vesterday's article on the sawdust swindles was hus reprinted almost word for word.

Since the revelation of Admiral PORTER's hypocrisy and treachery toward his benefactor. ome curious facts have been raked up respectng Gen. Butlen's relations to the same person It is said that previous to the election in 1868 BUTLER Wrote a book about Gen. GRANT, more severe in its comments upon his character, and in its denunciation of his acts, than even Por-TER'S celebrated letter to Secretary WELLES. Those who claim to have seen the proof sheets of the volume assure us that it was unsurpassed in the bitterness of its invective, and in its contempt for the intellectual capacities of its distined subject. BUTLER intended in this boo to square his accounts with GRANT, and to take vengeance upon him for his own dismissal from active service after Fort Fisher, and for the insult of the bottled-up report. He was, however, persuaded by some zealous Republicans among his friends to suppress the book, and to wait for a more suitable occasion to punish his old adversary. Since then he has taken the means of doing this work more in accordance with his own nature. Pretending to be GRANT's friend, he has wormed himself into his confidence; has, to a large extent, obtained control of his Admin istration; and has lent all the aid in his power to GRANT'S natural predisposition to ruin himself and his party. But why does not some enterprising publisher now bring out BUTLER's suppressed book? It would make a greater stir than PORTER's letter, and would sell immensely.

Prof. HUXLEY in some of his writings lays great stress upon the importance of making scientific instruction practical. "In explaining to a child the general phenomena of nature." he writes, "you must as far as possible give reality to your teaching by object lessons. Don't be satisfied with telling him that a magnet attracts iron. Let him see that it does; let him feel the pull of one upon the other for himself. In teaching him physics and chemistry, you must not be solicitous to fill him with information, but you must be careful that what he learns he knows of his own knowledge." A writer in the Scientific American calls attention to the fact that while the Board of Education in this city have ordered that instruction be given in natural history to the children in our public schools, there has been no provision made for rendering such tuition attractive and intelligible by the use of charts, pictures, or specimens, and estimates that for a comparatively small expenditure every school could be provided with sets of the commonest objects suitable for the use of teachers. This suggestion merits consideration. All children have a natural taste for that which is strange and curious, and lessons in any branch of natural history, when made clear and interesting to the youthful mind by suitable illustrations, are received with avidity, and serve to quicken the intelligence and excite the desire for knowledge on other and more general subjects. A very eminent man once said that a single illustration was worth a dozen arguments. It is certain that a few simple experiments in chemistry or natural philosophy, or a familiar talk upon the geology of the globe, illustrated with some specimens of rock and a fossil or two, will give a child a clearer idea of the knowledge sought to be imparted than whole volumes of dry text books, committed faithfully to memory, but im-

The recent fairs held in the city have given us exact data on which to found calculations of the numbers of the German, French, and Hebrew elements in the city. At the coming Fair for the Union Home, we can find out how many Americans we have left.

The fund for a statue of Mr. TWEED in Tweed plaza increases slowly. We received only one subscription yesterday. Where are Mr. Tweep's friends?

A Friend of Boss Tweed Responds. To the Editor of The Sun.

Bin: Enclosed please find my check for my contribution toward the fund for the erection of Menument to Boss Tweed. Yours truly, R. HUNTER.

TRIAL OF JEREMIAH DUNN

FOR THE SHOOTING OF THE AL-LEGED ROGERS MURDERER.

The Shooting Apparently Done in Self-Defence—Strong Evidence in Favor of the Prisoner—The Summing up To-day—The Case to Go to the Jury this Afternoon. Jerry Dunn was yesterday put upon his trial the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of James Logan No. 2, Judge Cardozo presided. and gave his ralings upon disputed questions of evidence with his accustomed promptness. District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorney Algernon L. Sullivan conducted the prosecution. and Messrs. Charles S. Speccer and W. O. Bartlett were counsel for the prisoner. At one o'clock, sfter but five peremptory challenges on the part of the defence, the following gentlemen were eworn as jurors:

District Attorney Garvin, in opening for the pros-scution, recited the facts connected with the homi-ide, which he said was committed on the 5th of

cide, which he said was committed on the 5th of January, 1899.

Minnie Wilson, a showlly-dressed, rather good-looking young woman, we iring a profusion of jew-lery, was the first witness for the prosecution. She testified as follows:

On the night of Jan. 51 was standing on Houston street, near No. 25, west of Broadway; I saw James Logan there about haif-past one at night; another gontleman was wish him; don't know who: they wers in conversation about ten or fifteen minitels- Iffian, with two other men, came up from the basement; Logan steeped up to Dunn and asked him why he insulted him; Dunn said "Who?" Logan said "You!" and that he could lick him and the whole three of them, and then

and shot Logan, who threw up his arms, crying that he was shot; Dunn's two friends went up toward Mercer street, and an officer came up to ward Mercer street, and an officer came up to ward Mercer street, and an officer came up to ward Mercer street, and Dunn's two friends came; after the ward Mercer street, and Dunn's ward to be up t DUNK PULLED OUT A PISTOL he pisto.

a house by a policeman,
a car mined—in the Coroner's inquest witness
t mention any names when testifying to the contion in the saloon; she lived with Logan for ten
the saloon; the lived with Logan for ten
the came from the Tombe this morning, where

conths; came from the forms the morning, where he was up on a charge of larceny. Mr. Spencer here ready witness's testimony before the forener, which differed somewhat from her testimony as given above.

Win. Haff testified—I was on the night of Jan. 8, between 1 and 2, on Houston street; met tarrie sinith, who told me that Jinnin was going to have a fight; west up to Jinnin, who told me that Dunn insulted him; Dunn and two others came out of the salcon and rabhed up against Legan; Legan sked him if it was neutror for him, and said

He COULD LICK ANY ONE OF THEM.

Dann slipped from behind the men saying, "Can you lick any one of us?" and fired at Logan, the powder griling intomy eyes, so near was i, Logan, was carried to Wooster street, and from there on a stretcher to the station house; i went with him, rever saw Logan since them; knew Logan for shout ten months.

Cross examined—I live at 22 Myer and before, from the same of t HE COULD LICK ANY ONE OF THEM.

house.

Officer Smith gave testimony corroborating the statement of the previous winers.

Joseph Greenough, orderly at Bellevue Hospital, testined that Logan was brought to the Hospital between 2 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th; took his clothes off, and found the would on him; he lived till to o'clock that night; there was a bullet hole through his yest and coat. Wm. bhise, Deputy Coroner, teetified that

inches below the left breast, entered the pericas, hattered one of the rips, and lodged in the right

The testimony for the prosecution was here closed was a man of blood; and that the pistol and knife were to him but playthings. If Dunn had taken his life without justification, then he must be convicted; but it could not be gainsnid that New York was benefited by Logan's death. Angels would rejoice and devils would mourn it every man like him were swept in an instant from existence. They would show that Logan, who in his cups had often beasted that he killed Mr. Rozers, having laid in wait for a fresh victim, with a revolver in his possession, said that Duns or those with him had insulted his girl, and he would kill some of them, threw his hand back and

DREW WHAT APPEARED TO BE A PISTOL. Then Peter Norton, who is now dead, called Dunn's attention to the fact, and Dunn, to save his own life, fired the fatal shot.

Henry W. Peckham, the first witness for the deepne, testified:

Henry w Peckuan, the hist witness for the deence, testified;

I had been to Wilson's coffee and cake saloon, next
door to "Harry & John's." about i o'clock; was then
keeping a place at 55; Broadway; as I was couning out
saw the sidewalk blocked up; Logan says. "Dunn,
i can lick all three of you suckers." Dunn replied,
"You won't lick ampbody here; "Norton spoke up,
"Lookwat, Jerry, he has got a pistol;" then Logan
says. "I will fix you or one of your suckers anynow;"
as he spoke, he put his right hand behind him under
his coat and pulled out something, that to the best of
my knowledge was a pistol; then Dunn pulled out his
pistol and fred; what Logan drew out was something
bright, right after Norton spoke Dunn fired.

Cross-cannited-Logan jumped up from the sidewalk after he was shot and said:

""Out I as MINT!"

"OH, I AM SHOT!" when he threw up his arms and said "Oh!" I saw something drop in the street; it might have been a knife or a pistot; there were about ten on the side-nite or a pistot; there were about ten on the side-late; knew Dunn and Logan by sight; I kept a club-house in Hoadway then, but don't now; am an engra-venthing the side of the side of the side of the side of the orthing the side of the nothing elie now.

Q.—Have you lived at Sing Sing? (Objecte: to, and admitted.) A.—I decline to answer, because it might disgrace me; I went once by the name of Henry Wil-Frederick Ede testified: I saw Logan, with another Frederick Ede testified: I saw Logan, with another man, standing in from of. "Harry and Joney's;" Logan steeped down and looked into the basement, and says, "here they are; let's given to them;" then saw three men come ont-Feter Norton, Dann, and another man, whom I know by sight, but don't know the name; the man with Logan says, "n.w we your time; kill the ""; as soon as the three men came upon the sidewalk, the man whose name I don't know stepped into the guiter, and Logan said, "You insulted me and my gir;" the man said he was a liar; Duan said, "Nobody was insulted, so let us go by and go about our business;" Logan said, "You, too—I can lick all three of you;" Dun, said,

TOU CAN'T LICK ANT OF THIS PARTY; then I saw a motion on the part of Logan, he put his hand behind and pulled out comething. Norton said, "Look out, Dunn, he's got a bistol," Logan as he made the movement said, "I will kill one of you anyhow." then I heard a sh.t. and I went immediately away: when Logan pulled out something I saw it was bright, and I took it to be a pistol.

Q.—Do you know the general reputation of Logan in the community as a man of violence and blood? (Objected to.) ceted to.) Counsel for prisoner said, that if they could show Orville A. Ham testified—I was going down Housto atreet on the north side; when opposite "Harry and Jinny". I saw a crowd apparently wranging to crossed over, and when within six or eight feet heard one party ray. "I will kill you or some of you," and made a hovement to take out something;

as herwised his arm to a horizontal position; after that I observed a quick movement on the part of Dunn, and instantily I heard the report of a pistoi; Logan threw up his arms, and drouped something into the gutter; then he stargered back.

Crose-scamined—I was looking at Logan, and didn't see a pisto! In the hands of Dunn; they stood within three or four feet of each other; I immediately went away after the firing.

Redirect—From what I saw I have not the slightest doubt that what I saw in Logan's hand was a pistoi.

John J. Gillott, one of the proprietors of the saloon, testined: I remember seeing Logan and a female in my place that night, and Funn also; there were about firech people in the saloon, there was no noise or confusion; nothing was said that attracted my attention; BAW A GLEAM

THE GIRL WENT OUT FIRST,

THE GIRL WENT OUT FIRST,
and the Logan, and be came back in a few minutes,
lighted a cigar, looked casually about the room, and
passed out; Dunn and his friend ate their meal quietly
and left peaceably, after paying for the supper; if
there had been any load conversation, I would nave
been sure to hear it.

It is not conversation, I would nave
been sure to hear it.

It is one to hear it.

It is one to the owners of the saloon,
testified that Logan and his girl were sitting at one table. Dunn, Norton, and souther man came in presently
and sat together, two of them subsequently went to
another table where another girl ast, leaving Dunn
slone; Logan got up and went to a table where four
other men sat and talked to them, looked around the
room, and then went out; then a lew minutes after the
girl went out, and then Logan came back and lighted
a cigar; the girl said, "Jim, these men have insaited
me." I heard Logan say, "if necessary, I can get away
with the whole three of you;" then I saw him make a
motion

PUTTING THE RIGHT HAND BEHIND HIM and the left in front : with that Dunn unbuttoned hi

cost and fired; Logan said, "Oh. oh," three or four tiles; this was about ten minutes after they went out. Q.—Did you believe, at the time Logan made the motion, that the life of Dunn was in imminent, danger? (Exclude).

Mr. Bartlett asked that the jury be allowed to visit the premises.

Mr. Bartlett issked that the jury be allowed to visit the premiser.

Judge Cardovo said he deemed it his duty to keep the jury logicher une! I he close of the trial. Accompodation had been provided for them at the Astor House. He has kept the Court open to a least an hour as as detail them for as short a period as possible. Those who desired could communicate with their families through mericagers who would be provided, and they could visit the place where the killing took place in the region of the court adjourned at 5 o'clock till 10% o'clock this morping.

## WHO KILLED PRESLEY BARKER?

A Trini Abandoned as a Waste of a County's Money-The Sharp Revenue of Lizzie McQuieg.
Correspondence of The Sun.
IRONFON, Ohio, Dec. 7.—On the evening of

Dec. 21, 1869, a young man 22 or 23 years old, named John McQuigg, was walking down one of the un paved streets of this city arm-in-arm with his siser, a few years younger than himself. They were met by an intimate acquaintance, a young man named Presley Barker. After a few words of greetng on the part of the McQuiggs, Lizzie McQuigg. ddressing Barker, said:

" Fres, are the folks at home ?"

Barker replied, "I guess so."
Miss McQuigs then said, "Pres, I want to know what you are going to do ?" To which he replied, "I am not going to do any-

hing," She asked, " Are you not going to marry me ?" He answered, emphatically, "No!"
"You must go with me and marry me," persisted

the girl. " I will, will I?" sneeringly responded the other.

The girl then said, " Where are you going t" He answered " to Shores."

The girl quickly replied, "Youre a dead man," The girl quickly replied, "Youre a dead man,"

She then drew a revolver, pointed at Barker, and
fired. Barker staggered back, and attempted to run
away. A second shot was fired, but it did not take
effect. The brother then interfered. A neighbor
passing at the time caught the wounded man in bis
arms, and took him home, where he died in a very
short time. The bullet had severed the aorta, and
death ensued from internal homorrhage.

The girl gave herself up to the Murshal, handed
him the revolver, still hot, and said emphatically
that she had shot Pres Barker. The brother
was arrested and lodged in jail a few minutes atterward, where both remained until the trial.

The tragedy became the common topic of conversation. The parties were well known, but such

rie tracely became the common topic of conversation. The parties were well known, but such were the peculiar circumstances of the case that no effort was mate to bail out the prisoners. An indictment for murder in the first degree was found by the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court, but counsel for the defense y anged to have the case put off twice, and also to have the brother brought to trial first. This was done on the alleged dying statement of Barker, who said that John McQuigg shot him.

The lawyers of Ironton were all engaged in the trial, and the people generally were greatly interested in the result. The trial began on the 21st of December, and continued one week. John McQuigg was first arraigned. There was no trouble in establishing the fact that Barker was killed by one of the two shots fired by Lizzie and John McQuigg; but the point to be determined was which of the two shots fired by Lizzie and John McQuigg borrowed a revolver and purchased another, which be loaded and placed in a cupboard in his lather's house. This latter was the one Lizzie handed to the Marshal after the marder.

The intimacy between Barker and Lizzie was proved, and also the determined purpose on the part of sister and brother to effect a marriage between them. It was also proved that Lizzie was fond of company, and that at least three young mea were much in her company during the spring of 1859, while Birker had treated her coldly for two years preceding the tragedy.

When placed on the stand in his own defense, John McGuigg evinced the utmost self-control and confidence. He related the circumstances of the nurder as they are given, and said distinctly that he was armed on the night of the murder, and was gone; with his sister to Barker's house to threaten the family with the law if Presley Barker would not consent to marry his sister. This was about all the testimony amounted to.

It was generally known among the people that Barker had been intimate with the girl, and it was as generally understood that he had seduced h

yes scintilated with excitement, present listened with sappressed breath. But when the words "not guilty" were attered by the foreman, a dea'ening shout burst from the spectators, and shook the windows of the room like an explosion of gunpowder. The prisoner fainted, and was restored only to faint again. No effort of the Court could restore order, and it retired, leaving the excited throng in possession.

At the next session the Court ordered a nolle to be entered in the case of Lizzie McOnigg, and she w

entered in the case of Lizze meyings, and she was discharged. This is the most extraordinary part of the whole proceeding. It was had on the ground that the case had already cost the county a great deal of money, and it would be found as difficult to prove that the sister did the shooting as the brother.

FAST CLERKS IN BEEKMAN STREET.

Flight of Boudeville and Ferguson-Schweitzer's New Bookkeeper. Mr. C. Schweitzer, a hardware dealer, of 35 Beekman street and 117 William street, has lost about \$10,000 by the thieving, during more than a

year past, of his bookkeeper, A. J. Boudeville, who was in complicity with W. M. K. Ferguson, a commercial traveller for the establishment. The two men suddenly decamped three weeks ago, and since that time ialse entries have been daily discovered in the books, and new cases have repeatedly come to light where one or the other has collected bits for goods sold by Mr. Schweitzer and pocketed the

money.

Roudeville lost his wife a year aro, and has since been expensive and dissipated. He left a poy, aged Roudeville lost his wife a year aro, and has since been expensive and dissipated. He left a boy, aged eighteen months, in charge of his wife's parents, hir, and Mrs. Franier, of 15 Seventh street, and made no provision for his support. Boudeville is a stout, dark-haired young man of nedium height. His age is about twenty eight. Ferguson is two years older. He is a single man of loose habits, of moderate height, and with brown hair and beard, Mr. Franier received a letter last Friday from Boudeville. It said that he was on his way with Ferguson and one Findley to Australia, but the letter had neither a stamp nor a postmark. The carterial and neither a stamp nor a postmark. The car-Ferguson and one Findley to Australia, but the let-ter had neither a stamp nor a postmark. The car-rier who delivered it, on being questioned by Mr. Schweitzer, replied that it was handed to him at the Post Office with a multitude of other letters, and that he delivered it, notwithstanding the absence of

a stamp.
The Findley alluded to is two and thirty. He recently bought goods from Mr. Scoweitzer and others, under prefence of starting a retail store, but neglected to pay for them. He has passed by the names of both Cameron and Scott, under which latter he married a worthy young lady of Troy, whom he has descrited. Mr. Schweitzer professes not to care for the loss. He has now taken a handsome bookkeeper of the gentler sex, and feels casy.

A Clue to the Nathan Murderer. A Clue to the Nathan Murderer.

From the Evening Express, Dec. 12.

Will murder out? has been a question of serious debate ever since the mysterious circumstances attending the Nathan tragedy were first made public. Ever and anon the community has been startled from the mental lethargy into which it has been thrown by the failure of the detectives satisfactorily to unravel the enshrouding complications by rumors of the murderer being captured, surrendered, &c., only to relapse into it more deeply again. Now, a story has been told us by a respectable gentleman, whose name and address we have, which, if true, calls for immediate and entire attention.

This morning he called at the office of the Expres This morning he called at the office of the Express and told us that he was a carpenter, resided in Binghamton, and had come to tais city for the purpose of satisfying himself about certain matters connected with Mr. Nathan'a murder. Feeling that with best place to get such information would be Police Headquarters, he went there and called upon Superintendent Kelso. He requested that official to permit him to examine the "dog," the weapon used in the assassination.

The dog was produced, and closely scrutinized for some moments, when our informant coult turned to some moments.

in the assassination.

The dog was produced, and closely scrutinized for some moments, when our informant coolly turned to Mr. Kelso and said. "This is not the dog described in the papers, nor, in my opinion, the weapon with which the deed was done; the latter, according to every description, was only fourteen inches long, while this in my hand is at least eighteen." This amazed the Superintendent; but his visitor increased his surprise by telling him that if the "real dog" were shown him he could by identifying it point out the murderer.

We have aiready mentioned that this person worked in Bingnamton as a carpenter. Now, he asserts that he firmly believes, from what he read in the papers, that the weapon was one of two "dogs" lying in a bouse at that pince a few days prior to the tracedy. One of them very mysteriously disappeared two or three days previous to that event, and has never been found since to his positive knowledge. These instruments were exactly alike, and at the time he saw them were used by carpenters at work there. He feels confident from the description given that the "Natian dog" is the missing one.

If he could only be permitted to assure himself of

one.

If he could only be permitted to assure himself of that fact by seeing the "dog," he not only can give such information to the police as would lead to the assassin's capture, but could actually point him out. This he affirm solemnly, at the same time adding that he is exually suse the "dog" shown him this morning is not that found at the scene of the affair, and at present in, the hands of the police. He also says that he will remain in town a few days longer.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON CITY

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE PORTY.

bolishing the Internal Revenue System and Repealing the Civil Tenure of Office Act-Menacing the Deminion-A Colossal Ocean Steamship Subsidy,
Washington, Dec. 12.—Mr. Stewart (Rep.

of coolies. -Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill to provide a relief fund for the employees in the Executive Departments of the Government. Mr. Drake explained that the fund was to be made up from the pay of employees, with a view to relieving heir personal necessities in certain cases. In the event of the death of an employee, the existence of such a fund would obviate necessity of appeals by his friends for funds to pay funeral expenses.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill in

Nev.) presented a memorial from the Iron Moulders

National Union, protesting against the importation

relation to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American ossessions, and the Republic of Mexico. It authorizes the President to suspend, in respect to the provinces or territories therein to be designated. the operation of all laws and regulations whereby

the right of BONDED TRANSPORTATION is allowed to foreign transportation companies. The President is further authorized, whenever his judgment such a measure shall be expedient, to declare the similar suspension of all laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada or of any other possessions in North America are permitted to enter the waters of the United States, saving, however, to such vessels such rights as may be granted by treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. McDonald (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigagation Company of New York to establish an his judgment such a measure shall be expedient.

AMERICAN LINE OF IRON STRAMSHIPS

or opening a direct trade between the states and Southern Europe, for carrying the f the United States, and for promoting in ion into the Southern States of the Union. tion into the bouthern states of the Union.
The hill directs the Postmaster-General to con with the said Company for carrying the United Smalls for a term of twenty years from New York Norfolk and other Southern ports of the Uto Genoa. Trieste, and the Suez Canal, an termediate ports, for the sole compensation occan postages upon the matter this instead. The stramsings are required to first-class yessels, of not less than 2,000 tone regulated for the stramsing are required to first-class yessels, of not less than 2,000 tone regulated for the stramsing are required to first-class yessels, of not less than 2,000 tone regulated for the stramsing are required to first-class yessels, of not less than 2,000 tone regulated for the stramsing are required to first-class yessels, of not less than 2,000 tone regulated to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to first-class yessels, of not less than 2,000 tone regulated to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to first the stramsing and the stramsing are required to first the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing are required to the stramsing and the stramsing are stramsing and the stramsing are stramsing and the stramsing are stransing and the stramsing are stramsing and the stramsing are stransing and the stramsing are stransing and the

ment in time of war. Als.) introduced a bill to pro-ect the lives and property of crews, passengers and perchandise on board sea-going versels and coasting ressels in the mercantile marine.

Mr. MCCRESHY (Dem., Kv.) reported against the esolution for the benefit of

MRS. ROBERT E. LEE.

The bill provides for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire and report what real estate, if any belonged to R. E. Lee when he entered the Confiderate service; by what right he held the land known as Artification Heights, and whether he had any elaim thereto which rendered Arlington liable to confiderate and the forfeiture by reason liable to confiderate the result of the confiderate and the rendered Arlington liable to confiderate the result of the rendered Arlington liable to confiderate the result of the rendered Arlington liable to confiderate the result of the rendered Arlington liable to confiderate the result of the rendered Arlington liable to the result of the render that any right thereto subject to for either fit he property was sold for taxes. The Committee are directed to report the amount of taxes assessed upon it, the value of the property sold, who paid and who received the money; whether less than the whole Government, and as to the legality of the sale.

Additional directions are given the Committee to report as to the expenditure necessary to put the premise in good repair, with a view to their restoration the owner or owners; as to a fair and reasonable compensation for rent by the United States since their occupation by the Government; as to the necessary means for removing any gravegards on the land to other localities, and relating to the character and value of any improvements of the land or incumbrances upon it since its occupation by Government. Also, as to the mount of personal property taken from Gen. Lee by the Government or its agents; whether any meaner to received, Mr. Saluesurer (Dem., Del ) introduced a resolution was not received.

Mr. Saluesurer (Dem., Del ) introduced a resolution was not received. MRS. ROBERT E. LEE.

RECONSTRUCTION IN EARNEST. Mr. Schunz (Rep., Mo.) offered the following

Mr. Monron (Rep., Ind.) introduced the following out resolution, sutherizing the appointment of emmissioners in relation to THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA

Resolved, dec. That the President of the United Stoe authorized to appoint three commissioners, and a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of St. ningo and to inquire into and ascertain: Print, bolitical state and condition of the Republic of Denical State and Condition of the profit the said republic to become annexed to and to for the said republic to become annexed to and to for

nica. Second, the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexed to and to form a part of the recopie of the United States. Third, the physical, mental, and moral condition of said seedle, and their general control of the people and their general control of the soil, the extent and proportion there of the soil, the extent and proportion there of capable of cultivation; the climate and wealth of the country, its bays, harbors, and rivers, its general meteorological character, and the extent and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenoment, fifth, the debt of the Government, and its obligations; whether funded, and ascerialmed and admitted, or undusted and under discussion. Sixth, treattee of boundaries and territories; what proportion is covered by grants or concession, and renerally what concessions or franchises have been granted. Eighth, the terms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to be annexed, and become a part of the United States as one of the territories thereof Ninth, such other information with respect to said Government or its territories as to the said Commissioners whall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Commissioners shall seem to the Interesticated the Commissioners shall seem without compensation of the Secretary shall seem without compensation of the Secretary shall see we without compensation of the Secretary shall see we without compensation of the Secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Preddent. Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. Casserly's resolution of inquiry relative to the intervention of Federal authority at elections, in the report of Friday's proceedings, was tabled

House of Representatives.

JOSEPH H. RAINEY, the colored member elect rom the Fourth District of South Carolina, appeared

and took the onth of office.

Mr. Schenck (Rep., Ohio) presented a bill to establish ocean steamship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe ; ncorporating the American and European Steam ship Company, with a capital stock of five millions which may be increased to twenty millions; and directing the Postmuster-General to make contracts for the conveyance of the mails from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, ports of the Chesaneake Bay, and on the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States, to the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz, and other ports of the Atlantic coast of Europe, and Marseilles, Genoa, and other ports on the Mediter ranean, at the following rates of compensation For semi-monthly service, \$300,000 per annum; for weekly service, \$000,000; for semi-weekly service, \$900,000; and for tri-weekly, daily, and other service, in this proportion.

THE SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIPS

THE SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIPS

are to be of iron, of not less than three thousand tons burthen, with all the modern improvements. The Company is to have the right to purchase, at §125 per acre, eighty acres of the public land for every ton of iron ripping built by it under the law; provided that the lands selected shall be in tracts not exceeding twelve thousand acres each, and shall be located at least in alternate townships apart from each other.

Mr. Currechill. (Rep., of N. Y.) presented a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of Assistant Marshals for taking the census of 1870.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) presented a bill for the repeal of all taxes on legacies and distributive shares.

ABOLISHING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

ABOLISHING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House adopted, by 164 to 5. Mr. Kelley's resolution applishing the internal revenue system, except as to whiskey and tobacco, and referred to the Ways and Means the resolution offered by Mr. Cox for revenue reform.

The House has passed, by 157 to 25, a bill repealing the Civil Tenure-of-Office Act.

Mr. Banks (Rep., Mass.) presented a resolution for the acquisition of St. Domingo, and moved the previous question.

tion.

The House refused to second the previous question by 66 to 82; and Mr. Cox moved to table the resolution, but the House declined—67 to 117—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mungen (Dem., Ohio) introduced a resolution in regard to the purchase of persons as chattlels, whether under the head of territorial purchase or otherwise. This was understood to be an allusion to St. Domingo.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ohio) istroduced a bill to facilitate the securing of homesteads on the public domain by honorably discharged soldiers.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) introduced a concurrent resolution for a recess of Congress from Thursday, Dec. 22, to Wednesday, Jan. 4. Adopted.

THE INDIAN PRAUDS. Mr. SARGENT (Rep. Cal.) offered a resolution in-structing the Committee on Appropriations to re-

port what effect had been given to the provisions of the last Indian Appropriation bill requiring investigation of certain alleged frauds in connection with a content of the second of

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution reciting that the ordinary expense of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, and a reasonable sum for the reduction of the principal, should not exceed \$100.000,000 a year; that the money raised by inxation should not exceed \$250,000,000 a year; \$150,000,000 to meet the interest and \$125,000,000 to be go to liquidate the principal of the public debt; that the existing faternal Revenue system should be abolished, and the sum deemed proper to be rsieed by internal taxation assigned in just proportions to the several Staten, to be collected by the authorities thereof, and paid into the national treasury. That import duties should be levied with a view to revenue only, not for the purpose and with the effect of protecting particular classes, trades, and individuals, at the expense of the people. That there are many dutable sticles, as sait, coal, &c., which should be entirely free; and others, such as lumber, pig Iron, leather, &c., on which the duty should be greatly reduced.

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"Twelfth Night" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

If ever play was written in a good humor, that play is "Twelfth Night." If we can imagine Glorious Will sitting down some fine sunshiny afternoon in a snug corner of his Stratford garden, warmed with good meat and generous liquor, to give free scope to his airiest fancies and richest, most rollick. ing fan and drollery, then certainly the result must have been something like the pleasant extravaganua of the love-sick duke and cruel lady of Illyria. Falstaff and Stender, Pistol and Touchstone are hardly more unctuous than Sir Toby and Ayue-check. Bubbling over as it does with exuberant vitality, the piece demands qualities on the part of the actors in some measure correspondent to the mental tone of the author at the moment of composition. Yet to make it a mere farce, to sink the poem in the burlesque, would be equally from the mark; Mulcolo is a creation, sketchy as it is, s delicate and quaint, we had almost said as graceful, as golden old Cervantes could have written. It s a fatal error to carleature him, as our actors are adly prone to do, and let down the high humor of the fantastic, vain, but still courtly gentleman to the

level of a stage clown.

These words of prefuce may introduce, and even almost render unnecessary, detailed comment on last night's representation. The burden of the play naturally fell on Messrs. Lewis as Sir Toby, Polk as Sir Andrew, and Davidge as Malvolio. I: it should not seem ungracious to criticise where the work was on the whole so well done, it might be urged that these gentlemen erred a little in opposite directions.

Mr. Lewis made a very conscientious and satisfacory Sir Toby, but lacked breadth and unctuous quality; if the adirose influence of his stage obesity could have more thoroughly permeated voice and manner, it had been better. Mr. Polk, too, though tipsily droll as Sir Andrew, and absurdly cowardly

itipatly droll as Sir Andrew, and absurdly cowardly in the duel scene, had not exactly the jaunty vanity and imbecile pretence which we might fancy accords with a flame-colored sock in Illyria.

Mr. Davidge, as has been hinted, took too low a view of Mateoilo. That he was funny, irresistibly so, is undeniable: but the careful reader of Shakespeare is apt to feel for Maleoilo something of the compassionate amusement with which we watch the vararies of Don Quixote. There is always a sight following close upon the smile, and though we laugh at him for a silly fool, we pity in him the reunants of the gentleman. In Mr. Davidge's very comic delineation, the airy quaintness and refinement of the character was lost.

It would be an unwarrantable stretch of courtesy, to the exclusion of sincerity, to say that Miss Ethel's Viola was well done. Such ideal cuaracters and situations can only be rendered probable and poetically true by the most correct and graceful, reading. This gift Miss Ethel does not possess. Her forte clearly lies in modern comedy, in the simple pathos and residue of domestic drama. The exacting requirements of such difficult roles as Viola call for profounder and severer training than Frou-Frou and Fernande.

But much in such cases is fairly chargeable upon

and Fernande.

But much in such cases is fairly chargeable upon the weather. If the whole mental and nervous tone of the artists is as thoroughly let down by a pelting rain-storm and a thit house as the spirits of many of their auditors, it is much to their credit that they can make any show of fire or interest. We shall expect better things with the mercury at freezing point and the barometer at set fair.

DEAR SIR: You are sure of a confirmation by the Senate. So, de facto, you are Minister. If I were n your place, before I started I would know what I vas going for.

For ornament or use? If for ornament, I would do as Dr. Franklin didget a new suit of spotted silk velvet clothes. He wore the said clothes the night Wedderburn had him before the Privy Council and spoke two hours to try to get the Doctor bung as a rebel. All present were greatly impressed with Dr. Franklin's unusual appearance, showing that there is a great deal n clothes. Franklin stood and took his speech is

silence, and, when called on to make his reply, said he had nothing to say.

Some years afterward, Wedderburn-now Lord Loughborough-and Franklin met at Versailles, in presence of the Count Vergennes, to sign the treaty of peace. Franklin had on the self-same spotted sitk velvet clothes that he wore some eight years befere at the Privy Council, and that he was never known

to have on except on those two occasions. All this you know as well as I. All I have to say is, if you go for ornament, by all means do as Dr.

Franklin did-If, on the other hand, which I do not believe, you go for use, by all means have the bill for the Als bama claims made out fair and square, and present it as soon as you get to London. Give them ten days consider it; and if they don't agree to pay it,

COME HOME, and you shall be our

Dec. 12, 1870. NEXT PRESIDENT. Schuberth's Gallery of Casts. On Saturday Mr. Schuberth displayed upon his

counters the most complete and interesting collection of busts and medallions of the great musical composers ever brought together in this country. The central piece was a colossal head of Beethoven, he work of Albrecht, and expressing in its power ful lines all the gloomy strength of this king of the world of music. There were also busts of the courtly-looking Handel, the gracious and handsome Mozart, the refined Mendelssohn, the vital and is tense Liszt, the earnest Wagner, the painstaking Meyerbeer, and many others of these tone masters. As they wrote so they look in their plaster emgles, which form curious illustrations of their works.

pher-Horace to be Sold Again.

Special Despatch to the Democrat.
Washington, Dec. 12.—The presence of Horacs reeley in this city attracts considerable attention. Washington, Dec. 12.—The presence of Horaces Greeley in this city attracts considerable attention, it is known that he was invited expressly by the President, and has had several protracted interviews with him. It is positively asserted that Greeley told the President that he was tired of "roasting chestinuts for other neople to eat," and that if he wanted the Tribines's aid he must appoint him (Greeley) to a suitable position as Cabinet Minister or Foreign Ambassador. If Greeley goes into the Cabinet, it will be as Postmaster-General—a position he always coveted.

Special Despatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The latest goes in political capacity of the commercial of the commercial of the commercial capacity in politic capacity.

MASHINOTON, Dec. 12.—The latest gossip in pollsical circles is the rumored reconciliation of Greeley with the President. The latter took Horace to his bosom after the Walbridge funeral, and it is understood that the result is that Fenton and Grant are to bury the hatchet, and Horace is to put the Toburse behind Grant and aid his renomination.

The Death of an Accomplished Printer. George W. Smith, an old and well-knows printer, died at his residence, 60 Essex street, yesterday. Mr. Smith was both a soldier and sailed during the late rebellion. He served his apprenticeship in the office of the Buffalo Commercial Adticeship in the office of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser in 1834-5, then published by the Mesers, Salisbury. His fellow apprentices were Rufus Wheeler, afterward editor and proprietor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser and Morning Express 2 Bradford A. Manchester, at one time associate editor of the Buffalo Courier, and Christopher Haidy, all now dead. Mr. Smith held many positions of honos and trust in this city, and was respected by all who knew him. He was an influential member of Typographical Union No. 6, and in the days when the Hon. Horace Greeiey, Franklin J. Ottarson, Thos. J. Walsh, and the Colburn brothers were active members thereof, he also took a prominent part. His functal takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Murdered by his Wife and her Paramour. knowledge of her husband's death, made full confession. She says that Penzer was first knocked insensible by a young ruffian named Dean, who is her paramour, and that they together carried the body to the canal and threw it in. Dean is only 17 years old.